

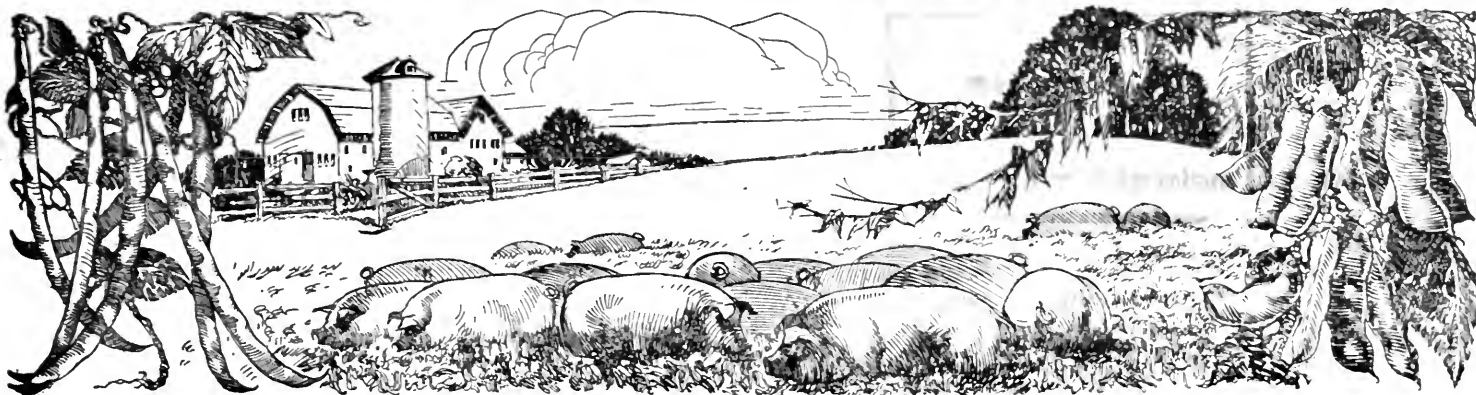
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WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL

Giving Timely Information and Prices of Seasonable Seeds

PUBLISHED BY T. W. WOOD & SONS SEEDSMEN RICHMOND VA.



VOL. XIV.

JUNE EDITION.

1919.

Our "Wood's Crop Special" is issued monthly during planting seasons. There is no subscription price, but is mailed free upon request. If any of our customers do not receive Wood's Crop Special regularly, and desire to do so, advise us and we will place your name on our regular mailing list.

Seasonable Notes.

We want to impress upon our customers the importance of sowing forage crops for hay and feed, as it is evident that high prices will prevail this Fall and Winter. Reports throughout the country show that there is a very heavy demand for hay now, and that all of last year's crop is cleaned up. This is very unusual at this season of the year, and we believe the demand will cause continued high prices.

At the present there is a shortage of **Soja Beans**, **Golden Millet**, **Sudan Grass**, and especially **Cow Peas**, all of which are the leading summer forage crops, and we advise early orders before stocks are depleted.

Indications are that a much less acreage of potatoes has been planted the past Spring than in previous years, and consequently profitable prices for the early crop will be realized. June and July are the active months for planting potatoes for a late crop, and we anticipate a very heavy demand for seed stocks from cold storage. Early orders for July shipment are advisable.

BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat is one of the quickest growing of grain crops, maturing in about ten to twelve weeks, and is very desirable and profitable for a late summer crop. It is well suited to light, well-drained soil, and will make a good growth in acid soil where Red or Alfalfa Clover will not succeed.

Buckwheat can be sown satisfactorily in June and July, or early enough for the crop to mature before frost. It is an excellent crop to sow where corn has been planted and has not made a good stand, as it will produce a good paying crop on poor land. It makes an excellent catch crop on account of its early maturity, as it can be planted late in the season and withstands the hot weather successfully and is very early in maturity.

When Buckwheat is sown for a grain crop, it is not considered exhaustive to the land. It is also used quite extensively as a smothering crop, where the land contains objectionable weeds, and puts the soil in good condition for crops to follow.

The **Japanese** is the most popular variety of the Buckwheat family, being slightly earlier than the **Silver Hull**; both however are large yielders. Buckwheat is usually seeded at the rate of one bushel to the acre. It can be sown either by grain drill or broadcast, and if sown broadcast it is advisable to harrow the seed in.

Ready in Two Months.

I sowed the buckwheat the first day of August, and ready now to cut, and is fine looking.—J. D. JOHNSON, Lee County, Va., October 1, 1917.

COW PEAS.

Stocks of all varieties of Cow Peas are practically exhausted. We have, however, limited stocks of **Mixed Cow Peas** and **Soja Beans**, and will supply our customers as long as they last. Farmers will have to resort to **Blackeye Peas** in place of Cow Peas, and we are giving full information in regard to this substitute in this issue.

MIXED COW PEAS AND SOJA BEANS, when sown together, make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious of forage crops. We still have limited quantities of this mixture, but we urge early orders before stock is exhausted.

SOJA BEANS.

There has been an unusually heavy demand for Soja Beans this season, and stocks of all varieties are becoming scarce. We still have on hand, however, limited stocks of early, medium and late varieties, and will continue to supply our customers as long as they last.

The **Mammoth Yellow** is the standard variety of the Soja Bean family, and its value, both as a soil improver and forage crop, is fast becoming recognized as one of our most important crops. The growing of Soja Beans not only makes an abundant yield of excellent and nutritious forage, but is also very beneficial to the soil. When sown for a forage crop they should be planted at the rate of a bushel to the acre, or when planted for a crop of beans, they should be drilled about three and one-half feet apart at the rate of one and a half pecks to the acre. It is advisable to be very careful not to cover Soja Beans to a depth of more than from one to one and a half inches, for if covered too deeply, it sometimes affect their coming up well.

The **Tarheel Black**, like the **Mammoth**, is also a very vigorous grower of the late varieties, and especially recommended for hog pasture, on account of its large production of seed. Makes a heavy, upright growth, being slightly earlier than the **Mammoth Yellow**, maturing in about 140 days.

NAVY BEANS

Are usually a very profitable crop, and one of the best crops to plant for use during Winter. The best time for planting is latter part of June or during July, the later the better.

Navy Beans should be planted in rows three feet apart, dropping two or three beans together a foot apart in rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, and care should be used not to cultivate them deeply after they are three or four inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a successful and profitable crop. A peck will plant an acre.

EARLY RAMSHORN BLACKEYE PEAS.

The Blackeye Peas will doubtless be used quite extensively in the place of the regular field Cow Peas, which are so very scarce and high. The **Early Ramshorn**, as tests have shown, which are given in this issue, compares very favorably in both yield of peas and quality of hay with that of regular varieties of the field peas, and their value as a soiling improvement crop is also about the same.

Blackeye Peas are usually considerably higher in price than Cow Peas, but on account of the larger stocks on hand than usual, they can now be secured at a much lower figure than heretofore. These facts will undoubtedly create a big demand for Blackeyes. Another important feature is, that they are more easily salable for eating purposes, and if good prices can be obtained at harvest time, they can be picked and sold to advantage.

BLACKEYE PEAS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COW PEAS.

Owing to the scarcity of all varieties of Cow Peas and Soja Beans, practically the only stocks available at the present time are the Blackeye Peas, and farmers who desire these crops for sowing during June and July, for hay, forage, soil improving, for putting in at the last working of corn, or for sowing on wheat stubble, will have to turn to the available stocks of Blackeye Peas as other Cow Peas and Soja Beans are almost unobtainable.

There are two varieties of Blackeye Peas, stocks of which are available at the present time—the **Small Virginia Blackeye** and the **Early Ramshorn Blackeye**. The **Small Virginia Blackeye** is of erect growth and does not send out many runners, but makes a vine pretty nearly equal in height to the **Whippoorwill** Pea. It has a tendency to drop its leaves, however, and if intended to be cut for hay, would have to be cut immediately on maturing.

The **Early Ramshorn Blackeye Pea**, in our opinion, is the better of the two. It is decidedly earlier than the **Small Virginia Blackeye**, and can be seeded to advantage at the last working of corn, and can be sown in wheat stubble to mature dry peas, for a good forage crop, and for turning stock on, especially hogs, after the peas have matured. Owing to its quick maturity, it should make a valuable soil improver for late sowing.

We have had numerous reports from different authorities as to the hay-producing properties of the Blackeye Peas. The hay yield, in an old record made in North Carolina, shows Blackeye Peas yielded 2,560 pounds to the acre (**Early Ramshorn**, 2,602 pounds); against yield of 3,424 pounds of **Whippoorwill** to the acre, 3,688 pounds of **Clay Peas**, and 2,727 pounds of **New Era**.

Authorities of the Department of Agriculture at Washington claim that for seed production the early varieties of Blackeye have yielded as much seed as the **Groft** or **Brabham**, and that for a soil improving crop, the value is practically the same as of other varieties of Cow Peas; and that the Blackeye Peas in yield of hay stood up very well in comparison with other varieties.

At the Tennessee Station the **Taylor**, **Wonderful** and **Clay Peas** came first in hay production, while the Blackeye out yielded the **Whippoorwill**.

We are offering these Peas this year for the above stated purposes because they are the only ones available at the present time, and are much cheaper than Cow Peas; and the above information is given as the most authoritative we can procure at this time.

SUDAN GRASS

Is a non-leguminous annual forage plant of great value to the South. It is an excellent catch crop where other valuable hay crops have failed by drought or winter killing, as it will produce an abundance of hay in about seventy days of good warm growing weather.

Sudan Grass is becoming very popular among our Southern farmers on account of its being a sure cropper and its adaptability to almost all kinds of soil; but, of course, on poor land it is advisable to plant legumes rather than a crop that will tend to draw the land. When planted early it can be cut two or three times during its growing season, and is easily cured. The cutting should be made before the seed are formed, or when the first heads begin to appear.

Sudan Grass is also used for both cattle and hog pasture, but it should not be pastured until the growth is knee high, as the young plants are easily pulled up. Sow at the rate of six to eight pounds to the acre in drills, or twenty-five pounds to the acre broadcast.

Important Information About Planting and Cultivating Late Potatoes.

We keep all of our potatoes at this time of the year in cold storage, and are careful to examine them before shipping, to see that they are sound and in first-class condition. They should be planted as soon after the receipt as practicable. In case they show any tendency to sweat, which is quite often the case during hot weather, they should be spread out in a cool, dry place immediately upon receipt, and allowed to dry out before planting. It is also very desirable not to expose them to the sun any more than can possibly be helped, and it is better to plant them in the morning or evening, and cover them as soon as they are planted. Exposure to the sun will have a tendency to injure the sprout.

The same methods of planting and cultivating late potatoes should be followed out as for the early crop, except that it is better to cut the potatoes into a little larger pieces, allowing at least two good eyes to every piece.

The potatoes should as a rule be covered a little deeper than for Spring planting, and it is desirable to cultivate often in order to keep the ground in a loose and friable condition, at the last cultivations gradually throwing the soil to the potatoes, so as to leave them well ridged up. Potatoes are usually planted in rows three to three-and-a-half feet apart, dropping twelve to fifteen inches apart in the row.

MILLET.

The **Golden Millet** is a valuable crop for quick growth, and makes large yields of nutritious hay, which is easily cured. Millet should be cut in bloom or just after the crop is "headed out," and not allowed to seed. When cut at that time, the stalks are tender, producing a much better quality of hay, and is not so exhaustive to the land. Can be sown satisfactorily during June or as late as the middle of July, at the rate of one bushel to the acre broadcast.

The **White Wonder Millet** is a new variety, which we believe will supersede the **Golden** or **Tennessee Millet**. It has been grown in western Kansas for several years with excellent results, being earlier, larger yielding than other millets, and produces a large amount of excellent fodder.

"Five Tons of Fine Hay."

Last season I planted on what I term "upper" bottom (land next above bottom and high land) one bushel of your Millet Seed on a little over an acre of ground, and I housed five tons of fine hay.—**BENJ. K. SHUMATE**, Warren Co., Va., March 18, 1918.

MILO MAIZE AND KAFFIR CORN.

These are two very profitable crops which make a thick growth of very nutritious forage, and of splendid milk producing qualities. Both **Milo Maize** and **Kaffir Corn** produce excellent ensilage, and are among the heaviest yielding small crops in cultivation. Poultrymen should not overlook these important crops, as when allowed to mature, make an abundance of well filled heads of grain that are greatly relished by fowls.

Sowing Crops at the Last Working of Corn.

Farmers should make preparation to sow some crop at the last working of all of the corn, not only to increase the fertility of the land, but also to make extra crop yields. There are so many crops that can always be sown to advantage at the last working of corn, that the wonder to us is that there is ever any corn grown without taking advantage of this opportunity. You can sow to advantage at the last working of the corn, **Cow Peas**, **Velvet Beans**, **Crimson Clover**, **Rye**, **Winter Barley**, **Winter Oats**, **Vetches**. All of these usually give most excellent results when put in in this way.

PLANT CRIMSON CLOVER

AT THE LAST WORKING OF CORN.

Take advantage of every opportunity to increase the productiveness of your land. **Crimson Clover** is one of the very best soil improvers for the South, and produces excellent grazing throughout the winter as well as making a splendid green cutting crop or large crop of hay. **Crimson Clover** can be sown to advantage any time after the middle of June to the latter part of September.

WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL.

What to Plant in Your Summer Garden.

Planting for a Summer garden should be just as important as planting for the Spring garden, and is so often overlooked.

You can get two or more crops of vegetables off the same land as well as you can the farm crops. No doubt a good many of the vegetables planted this Spring are over now. Why not plant this ground in more seed and have a good supply of vegetables all the summer months? Snap Beans, for instance, can be planted every two weeks up to fifty days before frost, and Lima or Butter Beans planted every two weeks this month will supply the table with beans up to frost.

See our Spring Catalog for prices not listed below. All of the following can be planted in June:

BEANS.

All varieties, 10c. per pkt. By Mail—Postpaid.				
Green Podded.				
	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Wood's Earliest Red Valentine.	.30	.55	\$1.20	\$2.15
Giant Stringless Green Pod.	.35	.65	1.25	2.20
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.	.35	.65	1.25	2.20
Refugee, or 1000 to 1	.30	.55	1.15	2.10
Hodson Green Pod	.35	.65	1.30	2.30

Wax Podded Varieties.				
	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Dwarf Golden Wax	.35	.65	1.35	2.35
Dwarf Black Wax	.35	.65	1.35	2.35
Currie's Rust-Proof Wax	.35	.65	1.35	2.35
Surecrop Stringless Wax	.35	.65	1.40	2.40

Pole or Cornfield Beans.				
	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Old Homestead or Ky. Wonder.	.40	.70	1.45	2.65
White Kentucky Wonder	.40	.70	1.45	2.65
October or Horticultural	.40	.70	1.40	2.55
Fat Horse or White Creaseback	.40	.70	1.45	2.65

Bush Lima Beans.				
	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Wood's Prolific Bush Lima	.40	.70	1.45	2.60
Henderson's Bush Lima	.35	.65	1.40	2.50
Burpee's Bush Lima	.45	.80	1.55	2.85

Pole Lima Beans.				
	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Wood's Imp. Pole Lima	.45	.80	1.55	2.85
Small Lima or Butter Beans	.40	.70	1.45	2.65
Ford's Mam. Podded Pole Lima	.40	.70	1.45	2.65
Large White Pole Lima	.40	.70	1.45	2.55

SUGAR CORN—All varieties, 10c. pkt.				
	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Stowell's Evergreen	.35	.65	1.30	2.25
Country Gentleman	.40	.75	1.40	2.55
Trucker's Favorite	.35	.60	1.05	1.85

BEETS.

All varieties, 5c. per pkt. By Mail Postpaid.				
	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	
Improved Early Blood Turnip	.10	.30	.95	
Wood's Crimson Globe	.10	.35	1.00	
Crosby's Improved Egyptian	.10	.30	1.00	

CABBAGE—All varieties, 10c. pkt.				
	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch	.45	1.40	5.00	
Large Late Drumhead	.35	1.25	4.50	
Autumn King, or World Beater	.35	1.25	4.50	
Surehead	.35	1.25	4.50	
Chinese Petsal, or Cut Cabbage	.25	.85	3.00	

COLLARDS—All varieties, 5c. pkt.				
	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Improved Georgia White	.10	.30	1.00	
True Georgia	.10	.25	.90	

CUCUMBERS—All varieties, 5c. pkt.				
	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Improved Early White Spine	.10	.30	1.00	
Improved Long Green	.15	.40	1.50	
Green Prolific or Early Short Green	.10	.30	1.00	

OKRA—All varieties, 5c. pkt.				
	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
White Velvet	.8	.15	.50	
Improved Dwarf Prolific, or Density	.8	.15	.50	
PARSNIP—Sugar or Hollow Crown	.15	.40	1.35	

PUMPKIN—All varieties, 5c. pkt.				
	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Virginia Mammoth	.15	.45	1.50	
Cashaw or Crookneck	.15	.40	1.35	
Large Cheese	.10	.25	.80	
Corn Field Pumpkin	.8	.25	.75	

SALSIFY—Mammoth Sandwich Island.				
	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
	.25	.90	3.35	

SPINACH—New Zealand				
	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
	.15	.45	1.60	

SQUASH—All varieties, 5c. pkt.				
	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Wood's Earliest Prolific	.15	.40	1.50	
Golden Summer Crookneck	.12	.40	1.35	

SWISS CHARD, or Spinach Beet				
	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
	.10	.30	1.00	

TOMATOES—All varieties, 5c. pkt.				
	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Stone	.20	.75	2.60	
Wood's Improved Beauty	.25	.90	3.10	
Early Acme	.25	.90	3.10	
Bonnie Best	.25	.90	3.10	

CANTALOUPE or MUSK MELON.

All varieties, 5c. per pkt. By Mail Postpaid.			
	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Extra Early Hanover	.15	\$.40	\$1.35
Netted Rock or Eden Gem	.10	.30	1.00
Wood's Netted Gem	.15	.40	1.35
Gold Lined Rocky Ford	.15	.45	1.50
Baltimore or Acme	.10	.30	1.00
Wood's Perfection	.15	.40	1.35
Rocky Ford Netted Gem	.10	.30	1.00

WATERMELON—All varieties, 5c. pkt.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Dark Icing	.10	.25	.90
Imp. Georgia or Augusta Rattlesnake	.15	.35	1.00
Florida Favorite	.10	.20	.70
Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Cristo	.10	.25	.80
Jackson	.10	.30	1.00
Carolina Bradford	.10	.20	.70

WOOD'S POULTRY FOODS.

	50-Lb. Bag.	5-Bag Lots, 100-Lb. Bag.	100-Lb. Bag.
Wood's Poultry Grain Food	\$2.05	\$3.80	\$3.85
Wood's Scratch Food	2.05	3.85	3.90
Hollybrook Scratching Food	2.20	4.10	4.15
Hollybrook Developing Food	2.15	4.05	4.10
Hollybrook Chick Food	2.20	4.30	4.35
Hollybrook Chick Mash	2.00	3.75	3.80
Hollybrook Fattening Food Mash	2.00	3.65	3.70
Hollybrook Laying Food (Dry Mash)	1.95	3.65	3.70
Hollybr'k Growing Food (Dry Mash)	1.95	3.60	3.65
Hollybr'k Forcing Food (Dry Mash)	1.95	3.60	3.65
Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture (Contains Corn)	2.40	4.60	4.65
Hollybrook Pigeon Food (Contains no Corn)	2.50	4.80	4.85
Hollybrook Meat and Bone Scraps	3.00	5.65	5.70
Poultry Bone	2.75	4.90	5.00
Green Cut or Mealed Alfalfa	1.45	2.70	2.75

OYSTER SHELLS—

	Coarse—For Laying Hens	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
	.65	1.10	1.15		
	Fine—For Young Chicks	.70	1.20	1.25	
Cracked Corn	1.90	3.60	3.65		
Canada Field Peas				7.25	
Kaffir Corn	2.10	4.00	4.10		
Milo Maize	2.10	4.00	4.10		
Pearl Grit	.75	1.35	1.40		
Mica Spar Grit	.80	1.40	1.45		

Charcoal, 50-lb. paper lined bag, \$2.00.

Pinhead Oats. 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

White Oats for Sprouting, 95c. per bushel.

HOLLYBROOK RABBIT FOOD

Is becoming very popular among rabbit breeders. It is somewhat of a new venture with us, only being offered to our customers for the last month, but from reports we have received we believe it is destined to become a standard food for rabbits. This food contains only the choicest seeds and grains, being thoroughly recleaned, and makes an excellent grain food for rabbits.

The following prices include bags and are f. o. b. Richmond:				
	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
For young rabbits	.60c	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$4.00
For general use	.50c	1.20	2.10	3.90
For does	.60c	1.25	2.25	4.00

We shall be glad to mail samples upon request.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS.

	200-lb. bag.	Ton.
Wood's Standard Vegetable Fertilizer	\$6.40	\$63.00
Vegetable Fertilizer, 50-lb. bag, \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$2.85	5.30	52.00
Wood's Standard Potato Fertilizer	7.00	69.00
Potato Fertilizer, 50-lb. bag, \$1.65; 100 pounds, \$2.70	4.60	45.00
Market Grower Fertilizer	6.00	59.00
High-Grade Trucker Fertilizer	7.50	74.00
Corn Fertilizer	4.10	40.00
General Crop Fertilizer	3.85	37.50
Grain and Grass Fertilizer	4.60	45.00
High-Grade Acid Phosphate, 16%	2.75	27.00
Standard Bone Meal	5.10	50.00
Lister's Standard Superphosphates	5.60	55.00
Land Plaster or Gypsum	1.75	15.00
Magie Sheep Manure. Specially desirable for top-dressing lawns; also for small gardens. 10-lb. bag, 50c.; 25 lbs., 90c.; 50-lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50; ton, \$45.00.		
Nitrate of Soda. Per lb., 15c.; 25 lbs. or more, 10c. per lb.; 100 lbs., \$5.50; 200 lbs., \$10.00.		

T.W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va., Price-List of Field Seeds

When Sending Orders at Prices Named Here, Please Mention Crop Special No. 1140.

June 14, 1919.

United States Food Administration License No. G. 181.

Prices of Field Seeds are always subject to market fluctuations. We always fill all orders entrusted to us at lowest ruling prices on date order is received. If prices decline, we give our customers the benefit of it. If they advance, we charge the advance prices. In case customers desire to limit us to filling orders at prices quoted on any particular date they will kindly so state on order, or mention date and number of "Wood's Crop Special," upon which the order is sent.

Terms on all Field Seeds, net cash. Customers who have no regular accounts with us will kindly remit the amount with their order or name business reference as customary before opening new accounts.

COW or FIELD PEAS.

Our stock of Cow Peas are all recleaned and put up in uniform bags. Prices named include bags and are f. o. b. Richmond. Per bus. in 10-bus. lots and over. Per bus.

Mixed Cow Peas and Soja Beans	.....	\$4.40	
(Mixture 2-3 Peas and 1-3 Soja Beans)			
Blackeye Peas. Small	.....Pk. \$1.25	\$3.60	3.65
Early Ramshorn Blackeye	.....	3.90	4.00
Rice or Creole	.....Pk. 1.50	5.45	5.50
Gallivant or Lady Peas	.....Pk. 1.50	5.45	5.50
VELVET BEANS—Osceola	.....		5.00

NAVY BEANS, 15c. lb.; 10-lb. lots, 14c. lb.; 50-lb. lots, 13c. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 12c. lb.

SOJA BEANS.

EARLY AND EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

Per bus. in 10-bus. lots and over. Per bus.

Ito San	.....	\$6.15	\$6.25
Virginia	.....	6.15	6.25
Lexington	.....	6.15	6.25
Wilson Early Black—Sold out.			

Medium and Late Varieties:

Tarheel Black	.....	3.70	3.75
Brown	.....	3.45	3.50
Tokio, or Large Green	.....	3.45	3.50
Mammoth Yellow	.....	3.45	3.50

MILLET.

2½ bus. cotton bags, 60c. extra.
5-bus. lots, per bus. Per bus.

Golden (Tennessee Grown)	.....	\$3.85	\$4.00
Southern, Choice	.....	3.60	3.65
White Wonder	.....	4.00	4.10

SORGHUM.

100-lb. lots, 10-lb. lots, Per
per lb. per lb. lb.

Sugar Drip	.....\$ .8½	\$.9	\$.12
Amber	.....	.6	.10
Orange	.....	.7	.10
KAFFIR CORN	.....	.7	.10
Milo Maize	.....	.7	.10
FETERITA	.....	.8	.12

BROOM CORN—Japanese Early	.....	.20	.23	.25
" " Illinois Standard	.....	.17	.20	.25

BUCKWHEAT

2nd-hand 2½ bus. cotton bags, 40c. extra
In 5-bus. lots, per bus. Per bus.

Japanese	.....	\$2.30	\$2.35
Silver Hull	.....	2.30	2.35

SEED CORN.

Prices include new striped grain sacks.

ENSILAGE VARIETIES:

Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage	.....	\$3.00	
Wood's Virginia Ensilage	.....	3.00	
Eureka Ensilage	.....	3.00	

WHITE VARIETIES:

Early White Dent	.....	3.00	
Boone County	.....	3.00	
Casey's Pure-Bred	.....	3.00	
Shoe Peg	.....	3.25	
Biggs' Seven Ear	.....	3.00	

YELLOW VARIETIES:

Improved Golden Dent	.....	3.00	
Reld's Yellow Dent	.....	3.00	
Early Virginia Yellow Dent	.....	3.00	
Gold Standard	.....	3.00	

WOOD'S SEED POTATOES.

Bag of 165 lbs.(11 pks.) Bbl. of 165 lbs.(11 pks.)

Spaulding's No. 4 Rose	.....	\$6.50	\$6.75
Maine-Grown Irish Cobbler	.....	6.75	7.00
Maine-Grown Red Bliss Triumph	.....	6.50	6.75
Va. Second-Crop Irish Cobbler	.....	6.50	6.75
Va. Second-Crop Red Bliss	.....	6.25	6.50
Medium and Late Varieties:			
Peerless	.....	6.25	6.50
Rural New Yorker	.....	6.25	6.50
Sir Walter Raleigh	.....	6.50	6.75
Improved Peach Blow	.....	6.25	6.50
Green Mountain	.....	6.75	7.00

Single Bushel Prices: All varieties, \$2.60 per bushel; 85c. per peck (bags included).

Potatoes from Cold Storage.

Prices Quoted Above for June Shipment.

We will book orders now for July Shipment at 50c. per bag or barrel over the above prices. In booking orders in this way, we require a cash deposit of \$1.00 per bag or barrel.

CLOVER SEED.

Bags holding 2½ bus., 60c each, extra. Per bus. of 60 lbs.

Red, Trade Mark	.....Per lb. 55c.	\$30.00
Alsike, Trade Mark Brand	.....Per lb. 43c.	27.00
	5-Bus. Lots, Per Bus.	Per Bus.

CRIMSON CLOVER, Trade Mark, per lb.,		
22c.; 10-lb lots, 20c.	\$11.00	\$11.10

ALFALFA, Trade Mark—Best American-Grown, 99½% purity. lb. 35c.; 10-lbs. 30c. lb. \$16.00

WHITE CLOVER, Trade Mark. Per lb., 65c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 62c. per lb.

White Bokhara or Sweet Clover, hulled and recleaned; per lb. 38c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 35c. per lb.

White Bokhara or Sweet Clover, scarified, per lb., 40c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 36c. per lb.

GRASS SEED. Prices include bags, except for Timothy and Herds Grass, which are shipped in cotton sacks, holding 2½ bushels each, costing 60c.

	5-bus. lots, per bus.	Per bus.
Timothy, Choice	.....	\$5.65 \$5.75
Timothy, Trade Mark	.....	5.75 5.85
Kentucky Blue, Trade Mark	.....	3.85 3.90
Orohard Grass, Trade Mark.	Sold out.	

Herds Grass, or Red Top	Per 10-Lb. Lots, 100-Lb. Lots,	
Choice	Per Lb. Per Lb.	\$.18 \$.16 \$.15½
Herds Grass, Trade Mark	.....	.20 .17 .16½
Tall Meadow Oat, T. M.	.....	.32 .30 .28
SUDAN GRASS	.....	.30 .27 .25

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, in 5-lb lots and over, 17c. per lb.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16c.; 50-lb. lots, 15c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 13c. per lb.

OREGON VETCH (Vicia Sativa), in 10-lb. lots and over, 12c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 10c. per lb.

HAIRY VETCH (Vicia Villosa), lb., 30c.; 10-lb. lots, 28c.; 100-lb. lots, 27c.

COTTON SEED

	10-bus. lots, per bus.	Per bus.
Mitchell's Improved Early Prolific	.....	\$2.15 \$2.25
Sloan's Prolifio	.....	2.15 2.25
Sugar Loaf	.....	2.15 2.25
Early King	.....	2.15 2.25